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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/673,322	09/30/2003	Christopher van Es	19111.0124	2243
23517	7590	02/23/2007	EXAMINER	
BINGHAM MCCUTCHEN LLP 3000 K STREET, NW BOX IP WASHINGTON, DC 20007			YUAN, KATHLEEN S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2624	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	02/23/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/673,322	ES, CHRISTOPHER VAN
Examiner	Art Unit	
Kathleen S. Yuan	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 December 2004.

2a)  This action is FINAL.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/04/2003.  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date.       .  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6)  Other:       .

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Specification***

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

#### **Arrangement of the Specification**

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
- (e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC.
- (f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
  - (1) Field of the Invention.
  - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (l) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No 6393139 (Lin et al).

3. Regarding claim 14, Lin et al discloses a method of authenticating the identity of a user (fig. 5), the method comprising: a. obtaining a sequence of data sets of biometric characteristics, or fingerprints, of the user, the sequence being the sequence of fingerprints and each data set being each fingerprint (col. 6, lines 18-21), each data set relating to one of a plurality of parts of the user's body, a different finger of the user's body (fig. 1 and 2); b. comparing each data set with authentic versions stored in a database, the authentic versions of the database being the parameters stored in a record in the application access table (col. 6, lines 14-15,23-27); c. monitoring the order in which the sequence of data sets was obtained (col. 5, lines 18-22), since the order must match the order stored; and, d. issuing an authentication signal if the data sets satisfactorily match the corresponding authentic versions and the sequence of data sets was obtained in a predetermined order, the authentication signal being the signal of allowing access to the user (col. 6, lines 30-34).

4. Regarding claim 15, Lin et al discloses at least one of the plurality of parts of the user's body is a fingertip (fig. 1).

5. Regarding claim 17, Lin et al discloses at least one of the plurality of parts of the user's body is the user's face (col. 5, lines 28-31).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-2, 4-9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 5233404 (Loughead et al).

Regarding claim 7, Lin et al discloses an apparatus for authenticating a user (a security system (title), the apparatus comprising a fingerprint sensor, that which enters the fingerprint in step 640 of fig. 5, capable of sensing only one fingerprint at a time, since only one fingerprint is entered at a time in a sequence (col. 2, lines 20-23), and a processor, that which carries the process of fig. 5, and a database, the application access tables that are stored in an enrollment process (fig. 2) adapted to perform a method of a. placing, in sequence, each of a plurality of parts of the user's body on a biometric sensor, as explained above, at a sensing position, any position which allows for the entering of the fingerprint (col. 6, lines 18-20); b. obtaining from the sensor a data set of biometric contact characteristics for each of the plurality of body parts, the data set being the fingerprint parameters (col. 6, lines col. 6, lines 21-25); c. comparing each data set with authentic versions stored in a database, the authentic versions being

the parameter of the fingerprint in the corresponding position of the fingerprint entering sequences stored in the table (col. 6, lines 21-27); and, d. issuing an authentication signal if the data sets satisfactorily match the corresponding authentic versions by signaling the allowance access to the application (col. 6, lines 30-34).

Although Lin et al discloses that a CCD sensor can be used as the biometric sensor (col. 1, lines 30-50), Lin et al does not disclose expressly that the biometric sensor is a contact sensor.

Loughead et al discloses that the sensor is a contact sensor since the finger is in contact with the sensor (fig. 3).

Lin et al and Loughead et al are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, i.e. fingerprint recognition.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the finger in contact with the sensor.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the best representation of the fingerprint and thus a more accurate match/recognition by providing a simple way to obtain a focused image.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the apparatus of Lin et al with the contact sensor of Loughead et al to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

8. Claim 1 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 7. Thus, the arguments analogous to that presented above for claim 7 are equally applicable to claim 1. Claim 1 distinguishes from claim 7 only in that claim 1 is a methods claim and claim 7 is an apparatus. An apparatus carries out a method, therefore, prior art applies.

9. Regarding claim 2, Lin et al discloses that the body parts are the user's fingertips (Lin et al, fig. 1) and the biometric sensor is a fingerprint sensor since the sensor is sensing fingerprints.

10. Regarding claim 4, Lin et al discloses the step of confirming that the sequence of data sets was obtained in a predetermined order before issuing the authentication signal (col. 6, lines 18-21 and col. 5, lines 18-22).

11. Regarding claim 5, Lin et al discloses data sets are compared with the authentic versions using a minutiae based algorithm (col. 6, line 23).

12. Regarding claim 6, Lin et al discloses the data sets are compared with the authentic versions using a correlation based algorithm, since the data set/parameter of the fingerprint is correlated to the parameter from the table to see if the fingerprint matches sufficiently to be in the corresponding position (col. 6, lines 23-30).

13. Regarding claim 8, Lin et al discloses that many fingerprint sensors are capacitive sensors (col. 1, lines 35-43).

14. Regarding claim 9, Lin et al discloses that many fingerprint sensors are optical sensors (col. 1, line 19). Furthermore, Loughead et al uses optical scanning (title).

15. Regarding claim 11, Lin et al further discloses a data input device, the device in which the user enters his or her User ID (col. 6, lines 9-10).

16. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al in view of Loughead et al, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4210899 (Swonger et al).

Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) discloses all of the claimed elements as set forth above and incorporated herein by reference.

Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) does not disclose expressly each part of the user's body must be placed on the biometric contact sensor within a predetermined time period before the authentication signal will be issued.

Swonger et al discloses a certain time limit of access (col. 2, line 11), thus any part of the user's body must be placed on the sensor, part of the identification process, within that predetermined time period, and the individual will gain access, thus getting the signal that they were authenticated.

Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) and Swonger et al are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, i.e. fingerprint authentication.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a predetermined period of access.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a more secure system by allowing only certain individuals access at their designated allowed times.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the method of Lin et al with the predetermined time periods of Swonger et al to obtain the invention as specified in claim 3.

17. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al in view of Loughead et al as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5864296 (Upton).

Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) discloses all of the claimed elements as set forth above and incorporated herein by reference.

Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) does not disclose expressly the fingerprint sensor is a thermal sensor.

Upton discloses that many fingerprint sensors are thermal (col. 1, lines 35-36).

Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) and Upton are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, i.e. fingerprint recognition.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a thermal sensor.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a more flexible system by providing a different ways of sensing the fingerprint, such as imaging fingerprints in the dark.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the apparatus of Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) with the thermal sensor of Upton to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

18. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al in view of Loughead et al as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5594806 (Colbert).

Regarding claim 12, Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) discloses all of the claimed elements as set forth above and incorporated herein by reference.

Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) does not disclose expressly the data input device is a keypad.

Colbert discloses a data input device is a keypad (col. 6, line 58).

Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) and Colbert are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, i.e. verification systems.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide an input keypad.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a more accurate/user-friendly system by allowing the user to access data and indicated information by providing a simple means to indicate the user's preferences.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the apparatus of Lin et al (as modified by Loughead et al) with the keypad of Colbert to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

19. Regarding claim 13, Colbert discloses a data input device being a smart card reader (col. 7, lines 56-57), so that a templates/database can be stored on the smartcard instead of on a large database, thus reducing memory requirements of the system.

20. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 4109237 (Hill).

Lin et al discloses all of the claimed elements as set forth above and incorporated herein by reference. Lin et al further discloses that one of the parts of the body can be the iris, a part of the eye (col. 5, line 31).

Lin et al does not disclose expressly that the user's body part is a retina.

Hill discloses another means of identifying individuals with the eye, the retina (title).

Lin et al and Hill are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, i.e. individual identification using biometrics.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the retina as one of the parts.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a more accurate/secure system by providing additional elements that must be identified.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the method Lin et al with the identification of the retina as disclosed by Hill to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

### ***Conclusion***

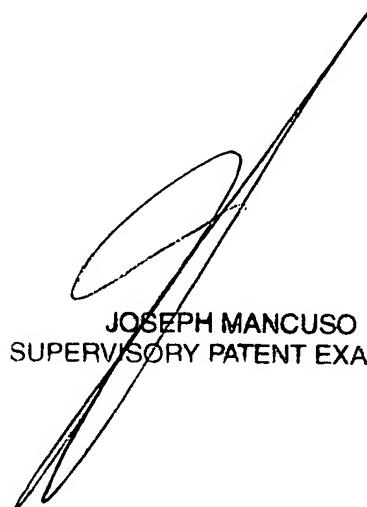
21. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 6657538.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kathleen S. Yuan whose telephone number is (571)272-2902. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursdays, 9 AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Mancuso can be reached on (571)272-7695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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2/16/2007



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